

CHINA



MAIL.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1879.

一初月四年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 1, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. de MELLO & Co., Macao, CAMPBELL & Co., AMY, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Tokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK, E. R. BELMONT, Esq. WILHELM REINER, H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq. H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MCIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER, Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Annum.

" 6 " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

" 12 " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBLE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2800000. RESERVE FUND, \$150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Auctions.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £2,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD-OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, ROMA, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTER, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on an early DATE, unless disposed of privately, of which due Notice will be given.

Portions of INLAND LOT NO. 105, adapted for the erection of FIVE CHINESE HOUSES on COCHRANE STREET, corner of Gage Street, and FIVE HOUSES on Gage Street, corner of Guttaff Street.

Plans may be seen, and all particulars obtained at the OFFICES of

SHARP & DANBY, No. 6, Queen's Road, lately Messrs E. D. SASOON & Co., Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to

Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Entertainment.

GARRISON THEATRE.

THE INNISKILLINGS CHRISTY MINSTRELS,

THIS EVENING,

the 21st MAY, 1879.

SONGS, CLOG DANCE, FLUTE DUET, COMIC SONGS, AND THE NEGRO FARCE, entitled

BOX AND COX.

To conclude with

THE NEGRO DANCE SKIDADDLE.

Doors Open at.....8.30 p.m.

To Commence at.....0.00 "

Admission:

First Seats.....One Dollar.

Second do.....50 Cents.

Third do.....25 "

PUNKAH'S.

" GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

AUCTION of ELEGANT ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANO, AQUARIUM, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from J. J. FRANCIS, Esq., Acting Puisne Judge, to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 1, Caine Road, on

TUESDAY,

the 27th May, 1879, at 2 o'clock p.m.—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—Handsome Drawing-room Suite, consisting of Chairs, Couches, Easy Chairs, and Ottoman in Walnut, covered with Cretonne, Side Tables, Whatnots, Mirrors, Engravings, Curtains, Fender and Irons, Gasolier, &c., &c.

Solid Mahogany Dining-room Chairs, Teak Dining Table, Marble-top Sideboard, Carpet, Glass-ware, Crockery, Electro-plated Ware, &c., &c.

Bed-room Chairs, Lady's and Gentleman's Wardrobes, Iron Bedsteads, Toilet Tables and Mirrors, Marble-top Wash-stands and Services, Bed-room Sofas, Chests of Drawers, &c.

Also, A Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by E. H. Lunan, Lillebeck.

A Large Telescope, with Astronomical Eye-pieces.

A Large Aquariunti.

Flower Pots and Plants, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view during Monday, the 26th instant.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Intimations.

Intimations.

SEALLED TENDERS for the Extension of BOILER SHED; REPAIRS to ROOF, PILLARS, &c., at H.M. NAVAL YARD, will be Received by the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon.

Plan and Specification can be seen on application at the NAVAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

JOHN BRENNER,

Naval Storekeeper.

H. M.'s Naval Yard,

Hongkong, 13th May, 1879.

my27

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL

THE POST of STEWARD and STORE-

KEEPER will be VACANT for about Six Weeks from 1st June.

EMOLUMENTS: \$60 per Mensem, with

Quarter Fuel and Light.

Further Particulars may be had on applying to the SUPERINTENDENT.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

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NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EX-

CHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, will be Open and Ready for the use of MEMBERS, on MONDAY, the 2nd June next.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 14, 1879.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSO-

CIATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors have declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE Per Cent. on Shareholders Capital, payable at the Office of the Secretaries on the 28th Instant, to SHAREHOLDERS of Record on the 21st Instant.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Secretaries.

Shanghai, 18th April, 1879.

my23

NOTICE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR

1878.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above OFFICE are Requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending 31st December, 1878, in order that the Distribution of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered

Notices to Consignees.

OXIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per Steamship "BELGIC," from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 17, 1879. my24

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. "Glenfinlas" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—*with the exception of Opium*—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 p.m. To-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879. my25

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "Alaska," Captain SEA BURB, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

The above Steamer having incurred General Average, Consignees of Cargo and Treasure are notified that a General Average Bond is now lying at our Office and will require their Signature before delivery.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per S. S. "Ganges," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Cargo remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 23rd instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 16, 1879. my23

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer

"EMUY,"

BLANCO, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & CO.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879. my22

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"TANAS."

Commander, DR LA MARCHELE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"YANGTSE,"

Commandant RAPATEL, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

NOTICE.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Schooner

"IRENE,"

Captain YATES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.

SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN, OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs. WILSON & BIRK, and Messrs. DAVIS & CO.

Apply to

E. R. BELMONT,

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK CARRICKS, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEEs of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879. my28

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND & GODOWNS, &c.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. LANDSTEIN & CO. to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 12th June, 1879, at 3.30 p.m., at their Office, MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road,—

The following VERY VALUABLE LOT OF LAND, with COAL GODOWNS and CHINESE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, at Praya East, having a Water Frontage of 116 feet by 314 feet, containing about 36,000 square feet, divided into Lots as follows:

LOT NO. 1.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

LOT NO. 2.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 429, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Albany Street.

LOT NO. 3.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Nullah Lane.

LOT NO. 4.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting the Equator Feb. 11th, sighted Island of St. Paul March 20th, Christmas Island April 12th, and Java Head on 14th. Entered Straits of Sunda April 20th, experienced light southerly winds in Java Sea, and from Gaspar Straits to Natunas light variable airs and calms and occasional squalls from N.W. From Natunas to this port light Easterly winds. Feb. 9th, spoke the ship "Kidonan," from New Zealand to London, 72 days out, in lat. 21° N., long. 25° 42' W. April 20th, spoke the barque "Active," from Cardiff to Abier, 96 days out, in Straits of Sunda, and County of Dembikk from Antwerp to Shanghai, 90 days out.

The British steamer "Antenor" reports: Left Foochow on Friday the 16th May, Amoy 18th, and Swatow 20th. Had moderate Southerly winds and fine weather throughout. Passed S. S. "Foyez" near Ninepins bound North. In Foochow: S. S. "Glengarrie," "Glenfallon," "Braemar Castle," "Bell Cloe," "Teviot," "Syria," "Merionethshire," and H. M. B. "Lily." In Amoy: U. S. S. "Ranger," German gunboat "Wolf," S. S. "Albany" and "Ariete." In Swatow: S. S. "Foochow" and "Yutong" leaving.

The British barque "Carricks" reports: Crossed the Equator Feb. 11th, sighted Island of St. Paul March 20th, Christmas Island April 12th, and Java Head on 14th. Entered Straits of Sunda April 20th, experienced light southerly winds in Java Sea, and from Gaspar Straits to Natunas light variable airs and calms and occasional squalls from N.W. From Natunas to this port light Easterly winds. Feb. 9th, spoke the ship "Kidonan," from New Zealand to London, 72 days out, in lat. 21° N., long. 25° 42' W. April 20th, spoke the barque "Active," from Cardiff to Abier, 96 days out, in Straits of Sunda, and County of Dembikk from Antwerp to Shanghai, 90 days out.

The British steamer "Antenor" reports: Left Shanghai at 6 a.m. on Friday the 16th inst. At 5 p.m., passed U. S. S. "Ashuelot" with General Grant on board. During passage had light variable winds with hazy weather and foggy at times.

The British barque "Washi" reports: Light Easterly winds and fine weather.

For further Particulars and Plans, apply to

HUGHES & LEGGE,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879. my12

CARGO.

For American barque T. A. Goddard, Hongkong to New York, sailed 8th May, 1879—500 bales Cassia, 162 bales Rago, 27 bales Straw Brads, 55 bales Camels Hair, 188 bales Hides, 400 rolls Matting, 20 cases Gall Nuts, 400 cases Fans, 13 cases Shells, 213 pkgs. Firecrackers (1,704 boxes), 42 pkgs. Chinaware, 358 pkgs. Camphor, 1,278 pkgs. Chinese Merchandise, 35 pkgs. Sundries, and 5,196 pkgs. Tea (32 861 lbs. Amoy Oolong, 122,416 lbs. Tannum Oolong, and 57,400 lbs. Japan.)

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close—

For SWATOW AND AMOY.

Per "Jeddah," at 9.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 23rd inst., instead of as previously notified.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUEZ, AND LONDON.

Per "Deputation," at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SAIGON.

Per "Ustare," at 4.30 p.m., on Friday, the 23rd inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "Alaska" will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my26

MAILS IN THE FRENCH PACKET.

Mr. Price's Contract Packet "Alaska" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples to Saloon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "Bellona" will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

May 20, "Perla del Oceano," Spanish scho., 218, Jose Y. de Aldecoa, Manila May 8, Sapunwood—CHINESE.

May 20, "Sun-kei," Chinese B. C., from Canton.

May 20, "China," German steamer, 648, J. Ackermann, Shanghai May 18, General—SIEGMUND & CO.

May 21, "Douglas," British steamer, 864, M. Young, Foochow May 16, Amoy 18, and Swatow 20, General—DOUGLAS LAFRAIX & CO.

May 21, "Emily," Spanish steamer, 232, Blanco, Manila May 18, General—REMKES & CO.

May 21, "Carricks," British barque, 976, Thomas D. Jones, London Jan. 18, General—MEYER & CO.

May 21, "Antenor," British steamer, 164, H. Jones, Shanghai May 10, via Amoy, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

May 21, "Dobson," British steamer, 864, M. Young, Foochow May 16, Amoy 18, and Swatow 20, General—DOUGLAS LAFRAIX & CO.

May 21, "Emily," Spanish steamer, 232, Blanco, Manila May 18, General—REMKES & CO.

a musical treat of singular sweetness and beauty. The next was comic song—"Just Behind the Battle, Mother," by Corporal F. Griffin, who convinced every one that he had been for years a Christy and is now a minstrel of no mean order. The banjo accompaniment, the ease and confidence of his acting, added greatly to the perfection of his impersonation of the brave soldier who "honoured his father and mother that his days might be long in the land." None save a first-class professional could excel in this particular performance. Of course he was encored, and then gave a short ditty full of local hits and phrases which could not fail to please the audience. Another hearty call for his reappearance was given, but "declined with thanks." Our farcical friend of innumerable years' standing, "Box and Cox," negroized, and a Plantation Walk-Round, finished the evening, a hearty mood of gratitude is due, to the Band of the 27th, which by kind permission of H. E. the Major General, was in attendance, and did much to intensify the pleasure of the evening. The performance will be repeated to-night.

CAPT. DEANE, forwarding to the Government, May 1st, the pension paper of ex P. C. John Freeman, remarked that his character roll would count for ten years' service as "very good." Freeman applied for a passage to England, which would cost \$260; but by Section 3 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1869, he was only entitled to three months' pay, or \$120; as he was enlisted in Hongkong. It therefore rested with the Governor to decide whether the greater favour was to be allowed. The man joined in April 1869; his offences had been these:—April 1870 he lost a Government revolver and replaced it by order; July he was cautioned for disorderly conduct. In 1871, he assaulted a constable in the Station, and was fined \$1, so that the offence could not have been serious. In May he was absent one day from drill, and put in one extra for it. In 1874 he was cautioned for being absent from drill; next year, in October, he had his leave stopped for a month for fighting in Whitefield Station. In 1877, (May 26) he was in charge of Hung Hom station, and at 10 p.m. ought to have sent the Indians on duty. At midnight the Inspector of the District visited the theatre at To Kwa Wan, arrested a man, and found no Constable there. He went to Hung Hom, and found Freeman and the Indians (who ought to have been on duty) in their beds. For this gross neglect of duty he was fined \$5. Three weeks afterwards he was fined \$5 for being asleep on duty. Capt. Deane argued that as the number of offences were few when the number of years he had served were considered, his character on his discharge certificates should be marked "very good." His Excellency, however, who reviews the whole case, in a nine-page minute, remarking that the offence of May 26 is so grave that it is impossible for him to overlook it, orders that a lower mark of conduct be substituted for the phrase "very good," and that Freeman be paid the lower bonus of \$120, instead of \$260. The Governor remarks that he cannot approve of the practice as to recording character rolls "very good" even though the offences are few, and the fines less than \$10. The Governor has long been of opinion that upon the thorough performance of the night duties of the Police Force we have mainly to depend for the prevention of crime in this Colony. He sees no reason for doubting the accuracy of the view taken by the recent Police Committee that this Colony has been insufficiently policed at night time, and that this has had probably more to do with the increase in some class of offences than any other cause. Were he, he says, to give Freeman the suggested bonus of \$260, he would not be encouraging that thorough performance of the night duties of the Force that he considers to be of such vital importance. His Excellency adds:—The decision may appear to press hardly upon P.C. Freeman, who, knowing the practice that had existed here for some years past, has not unnaturally calculated on receiving a "discharge certificate marked "very good," though on two occasions during my brief administration of the Colony, he has been fined for neglect of night duties, yet I am sure every officer and man in the Police Force will understand that this decision points, on the other hand, to the fact that the Head of the Executive will not be indifferent to the faithful discharge of the night duties of the Police and that the award of whatever bonuses or promotions in the Police may be at my disposal, will depend, in no small degree, on the way in which each individual in the Force does his work in protecting the Colony, at night.

THE WUH-SHIEH-SHAN CASE.
"Justice," writing to a Shanghai paper from Foochow on the 9th inst., says:—

The Wu-hshih-shan difficulty, which created such an excitement here, and occasioned so many comments from the numerous newspapers of the country, and especially from that remarkable journal that flourishes in this portion of the globe, was tried before Judge French on the 30th of last month, and the sitting was ended to-day at 12 noon. The whole case occupied 9 days; one having been lost in a vain attempt by his lordship to induce the ballerents to come to an amicable settlement of the whole matter.

On the first day of the sitting of the Court, the Court-room was filled to overflowing by a mixed crowd of Chinese and foreigners. Among the most prominent of either countries were H. E. Sir Thomas Wade, Fang Tostai, an official deservedly popular both among his own countrymen and foreigners on account of his uniform amiability and courtesy to all persons, and Sheng Tsotai, both members of the Committee of the Foreign Board of Trade, like the different Consuls here, Chas. Neeson, Ray, Commissioner of Customs,

and many others. There was also a large number of ladies to grace the proceedings. The counsel for the plaintiffs was Mr. T. Hallay, Q. C., of Hongkong, and for the defence Mr. N. J. Hannan of your port.

The counsel for the plaintiffs occupied the whole of the first day in opening his case, and his remarks were clear and to the point. The second day was occupied in questioning the witnesses for the prosecution, but only two could be heard on that day, owing to the length of the examinations: the third, fourth, and fifth days were also occupied in the hearing of witnesses, and on the latter day Mr. Hannan opened the case for the defence, which occupied half a day, the first witness on his side being the defendant, whose examination took up the remainder of the day.

The cross examination was unusually severe; in fact, the counsel for the plaintiffs appeared to treat the witness as a criminal. This arose, perhaps, from the fact that the counsel for the defence had impugned the opposite side, characterising the case as a got up one. There was a good deal of excitement, and both were freely made that judgment would be given against the defendant. The defendant, John Richard Wolfe, is a tall man, considerably above the middle height, and of a thin and slight form, with grey eyes, black hair, and long black beard. His face seemed restless during the trial, and at times when particular evidence was given against him, he seemed quite uneasy.

Against the Wu-hshih-shan affair, it is my opinion that the Chinese officials have been uniformly most unjustly attacked by such papers as the *Foochow Herald* for deceit and apathy in the matter. And I should not be surprised but that the editor of the said paper will awake some fine morning and find himself a defendant in a suit for libel. Freedom of the press is all very well, but when an indiscriminate attack is made on the private life and antecedents of individuals, it becomes a serious matter. The general sentiment among foreigners here is favourable to the Chinese, and there seems every chance of a decision being given for the plaintiffs.

Judge French goes up to Shanghai to-day in the *Eurone*, whence he will send down his judgment on the case to be read in open court by Chas. A. Sinclair, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul here.

The weather has been remarkably warm, but, on the whole, more pleasant than otherwise.

It is reported that General Grant will visit Foochow on his way up to Shanghai, but it is uncertain.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE BUILDINGS.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, May 21st.

SIR.—Pursuing your remarks of the 19th instant relative to the falling of Chinese houses, I find you advert to the absurd manner in which buildings are allowed to be constructed in this Colony. Well, I have seen many buildings run up, both at home and abroad, and being a practical man in that style of business, I must say that there appears to me a very great want of system and supervision on the part of the Surveyor-General's office, in allowing plans to pass, and buildings to be run up in such an erratic manner as they are doing. It really looks like giving way to Chinese notions—which would not so much matter even, if they knew how to do a bit of work; but they do not; and so far as I have seen and inspected them I must say that their work is a botch and a cobble. I have thoroughly rapped and watched over three hundred bricklayers at work, and there was not one man who understood bond work; neither English, Flemish, nor Composite work; stone masons they may be, but they are not bricklayers, as they lack the science, their system being to lay bricks lengthways on both edges of the walls, and to fill up the interstices with pieces of brick, rubbish, and execrable mortar. Then again the Chinese use no water, i.e. they never flood their brick work, or soak the bricks, as Europeans do; consequently when the mortar comes in contact with the dry bricks, the brick absorbs the moisture from the mortar in no time, and the mortar then becomes a friable mass, the consequence being that the building is not bound together or really substantial, and is very little better than one brick laid upon another.

Then, again, look at the wretched stuff yester-morrow used in this Colony. Who ever heard of using uncalled clay for "soorkey" (which is burnt brick, or ballast ground in a mill and forms a substance almost imperishable)? Therefore one may easily perceive how these Chinese tenements may fall down, and kill even passers in the streets, from the flimsy, and inflammable character of the materials of which they are composed. If wing walls were insisted on by the Authorities much less danger would accrue. I therefore throw this out as a suggestion, with a hope that in the future other designs will be insisted on, so that people may not be jeopardized by falling houses, perishable material, and bad workmanship.

ARTISAN.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Croagh Esq.)

Tuesday, 20th May.

BREACH OF OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Fung A-in, a silversmith, was fined \$100, in default two months' hard labour, for being found in possession of about fifty taels of prepared opium and a pan which looked as if it had been recently used for preparing opium.

LARCENY.

Chan Asun, a coolie, aged 17 years, was charged with stealing a quantity of tape, the property of the Royal Engineer's Department, from the new Fort St. Shaukiwan Road. Defendant admitted the charge and was sent to 14 days' hard labour.

GAMBLING "HELLS."

Chan Achong and eighteen other men, all described as coolies, were charged with being found in a public gambling house at No. 58 Gilman's Bazaar. The defendants were arrested by a party of water police under Inspector Matheson. The Inspector was provided with a warrant for entering houses No. 29, 31, 33, and 35 Gilman's Bazaar, but as soon as the police arrived there a stampede took place, and out of a small colony of the same class, nineteen votaries of the enticing but wicked game of "fan-tan" were arrested. The gamblers escaped by the roof, and through the windows, and by the door, and in fact, tactfully speaking, the air was darkened for a few moments with gamblers, who

poured into the lane from all directions. Of course the defendants had excuses to offer for their presence in the houses; these excuses are invariably the same. Numbers of them are impelled with a sudden desire to search for their chummen, and being doubtless well acquainted with the weakness of their tribe, sought them in these forbidden haunts. Some were anxiously looking for some long-lost brother, others seeking their medical adviser. In this case one poor dupe said that he did go there to gamble, but was sick and wanted to win as much as he could pay his passage home, but he had instead, lost 200 cash. Of course no one gambles for the sake of gambling.

These nineteen worthies were dealt with as follows:—The first defendant was fined \$200, in default six months' hard labour; three were fined \$50, in default six weeks' hard labour; one \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour; and the others \$2 each, in default to go to gaol for seven days, with hard labour.

Wednesday, 21st May.

Li Atsun, a boatman, and Wong Alai, a boy, were charged with being out without a light or pass. They were found skulking under Douglas Lapraik's Wharf at 1.30 a.m. and said they had no other place to sleep. P. C. Ward said that there was no place to sleep there. The first defendant admitted three previous convictions for larceny and was fined \$5 with the alternative of 21 days' hard labour; the second defendant was fined \$1 or in default five days' hard labour.

A NICE SERVANT.

Lo Afuk, a servant at the Temperance Hall, was charged with having been guilty of repeated misconduct as a domestic servant, in repeatedly leaving the premises without permission although he had stringent orders to the contrary. A number of articles had been missing from the Hall lately, and the defendant's conduct caused the Manager to suspect him of knowing something of the missing property; but although defendant knew that he was suspected, he went out on Saturday night without permission, returning half an hour after midnight, when he made a great disturbance demanding admittance. Defendant admitted the charge, and said that he forgot to ask permission. His Worship fined him \$2 with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

BREACH OF OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Lo Atak, an ex-Police Constable, pleaded guilty to being found in possession of fifty taels weight of prepared opium, which he said he had purchased at Macao and was taking to Manila. He was fined \$70, and the opium was confiscated.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir J. Snale.)

TRAFFICKING IN SMALL BOYS.

Soo Asu and Chan A-tin were charged with, April 8th, detaining by force or fraud a child under the age of fourteen, depriving the mother Lau Afuk of the lawful custody or possession thereof, and on a second count with detaining said child with intent to sell him.

The jury comprised:—Messrs S. V. dos Remedios, W. H. Percival, L. F. A. Colloca, S. Hancock, Alex. M'Conchie, Geo. W. Butt, and J. S. Moses.

The Chief Justice called the Attorney General's attention to the words of the indictment "force or fraud," and asked whether he could show any precedent for such a charge. By the rules of pleading it was laid down that every information should be precise.

The Attorney General quoted the judgment in the case of Regina v. Rebecca Goldsmith, 7 George IV. chap. 64, sec. 1, to show that an indictment was good if laid in the words of the statute.

The Chief Justice said it was good after a verdict, but not during the trial if objection was taken to it. He would only be satisfied that this indictment was good, if the Attorney General could show him a precedent. The laws of pleading applied entirely here except in so far as they were altered by the Ordinance; and the Ordinance nowhere said that the pleadings should be in this alternative form. The words in the statute "force or fraud" simply meant that if any person was found guilty of one or other in detaining a child, he would be guilty of an offence under this section; but he must be charged separately with these offences.

The Attorney General said he would strike out the words "or fraud" and stand on the words, "detain by force."

The Chief Justice asked whether he cared to insert another o. u. nt.

The Attorney General was afraid there would then be the objection that it had not been properly served.

The Chief Justice reminded him that the Court had the right to amend the indictment.

The Attorney General elected to go on, with the simple deletion of the words "or fraud."

Both prisoners pleaded "not guilty."

The Attorney General, in opening the case, said the boy out of whose care this case arose was appropriated to a man at Canton as a tailor; one day in March last he met a man on the street who induced him to come to Hongkong, telling him it was a very fine place, and that he would find everything he wanted there, and would be much better off than he could be where he was. The boy was brought to Hongkong by this man, and was taken to the house of a woman named A Ng, where he stayed that night. Next, he was taken to the house of these women, or of the first prisoner, at Yow-ma-ti, the little place they which was within the colony of Hongkong; there the second prisoner appeared upon the scene; the boy was handed over to them by the woman A Ng, and they all went to the house of a druggist there, and sold the boy for \$7½ which was there and then paid them; they asked \$20 for the boy but abated the price; a deed of gift for \$25 was granted to cover the transaction. They represented to the druggist that the boy's mother was dead, and sold him to this man to be his son. Now, in cases where a person of tender years, such as this little boy was, was detained, any detention whatever was to be considered a detention by force; his Lordship would so direct them. The druggist appeared to have acted throughout in bona fides; he appeared to consider he was acting in good faith and had a claim upon the boy; this

right, when the boy's relatives found him out and were about to remove him, he contended for, leading to a disturbance and scuffle on board the boat, which attracted the attention of one of the officers of the police, and led to the case being brought to light. He was shown the paper the man recited his claim to the boy on, and told them that a transaction of this sort could not be recognized under the English Law. His Lordship would advise them that such detention as he would prove had been practised in this case, where they removed him to this house and kept him there, not allowing him to go out or have a chance of running away, or making any outcry, was forcible detention in fact of the law.

Li A-pui, the boy who had been sold, was the first witness. He is a remarkably sharp, neat, clean, intelligent and valuable little fellow. He gave his evidence, through the interpreter, with self-possession and straightforwardness. He said:—

"I am 13 years of age this year. My father is dead; my mother, whose name is Lau Afuk, is in the country. I was apprenticed to a man in Canton as a tailor; my grandfather (at least we call him so) took me to see me. I had only been apprenticed for four months, when one day I was cut from my master's shop to buy some things, and met a man named Akum. He told me:—'Come with me down to Hongkong; it is a very good place for you to learn to be an actor.' When I spoke to me I did not feel inclined to go with him, but he took hold of my hand, and took me on board the steamer; and he led me right on board. I was not willing to go, but he brought me. He brought me to Hongkong and then took me to Saylengpoon, to a house over a barber's shop; I slept in that house all night. A woman named A Ng took me to Yow-ma-ti next day; she took me first to the houses of the two prisoners; and afterwards to the house of a druggist. The first prisoner said to the druggist:—'This boy has no father or mother; this is his elder brother (referring to Akum) who brought him from Canton.' The man began asking.—'Is that your younger brother?' said, 'Yes.' The second prisoner was at the time, and said:—'A little child was brought here for sale, a short while ago.' After this the two prisoners and A Ng took me to the druggist's shop. A Kun went away by this time, the husband of the first prisoner having spoken something to him, which she heard, but I did not. In the druggist's shop the two prisoners talked with the master of the shop. When we were going into the shop they told me that if anybody asked me whether I had any father or mother I was to say 'No.' The first prisoner's husband, who was also with us, told me the same. The two prisoners left me there and went away. I remained with the druggist about a month. I assisted in grinding the medicines. My uncle, Lam A-tin, came there and found me; I came away with him and was finally taken to the police station. (The druggist called into Court). That is the man in whose house I was."

By the Court:—I never before saw the man who picked me up at Canton.

Examination continued:—I wanted to go home to my mother, but I could not get away. A Ng the woman, at the prisoner's house and in their hearing and presence, said to them:—"Don't let him go out." They said:—"Certainly, we will not let him go out; he will never come back." First prisoners said this; the second was present and heard it. I was afraid to go out; I attempted to go out, and first prisoner said:—"Don't you go out."

Both the prisoners were asked whether they had any questions to ask said:—"It is all lies."

Lam A-tin, tailor, in partnership with his father-in-law at Canton, and a relative of the boy's, and the druggist who had bought the boy were next examined. The latter produced the deed of sale; relative to the transfer for \$17½. In connection with this, the

Chief Justice called attention to the second breach, within a few days, of the rules of this Court with regard to providing proper translations of the Chinese documents to be put in evidence. Every document, no matter whether there was any translation from the Police Court or no, should be accompanied by a proper translation by a sworn interpreter of this Court. In the comprador's case the neglect very seriously hindered and interfered with the course of Justice. He refused to receive the present document (a verified translation of which was afterwards put in), and hoped he would not meet with any further breaches of the rule.

Being asked why he, knowing the law of Hongkong to be against the buying and selling of children, as he admitted he had told the women, had still bought this child. Witness replied that it was because of their telling him that this deed of gift would keep them out of the power of the law, and because the boy had, as he was told, no father and no mother.

Inspector Cameron and his interpreter proved the disturbance at the boat and the apprehension of the women.

The Judge asking him why he did not apprehend the druggist as well as, or instead of, the women,

Inspector Cameron said he wanted the man as a witness.

His Lordship said he had no right to elect who were to be witnesses and who charged with the offence. These poor wretches were taken, while this man, one of some position in the place, was allowed to escape—a man who, knowing the law to be against his action, bought the boy, paid his money, and attempted to screen himself with this paper. The Inspector had acted very unwisely.

The evidence of Chinese Constable 148 in this Court was diametrically opposed to his evidence in the Police Court. It appeared that he had been ordered by Inspector Cameron to go with one of these women to the house where the other woman, the principal apparently in the whole transaction, was said to be. This, he swore in the Police Court, he did; and now he swore he did not go.

The Chief Justice said he had probably got another man to go for him, and then swore to

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